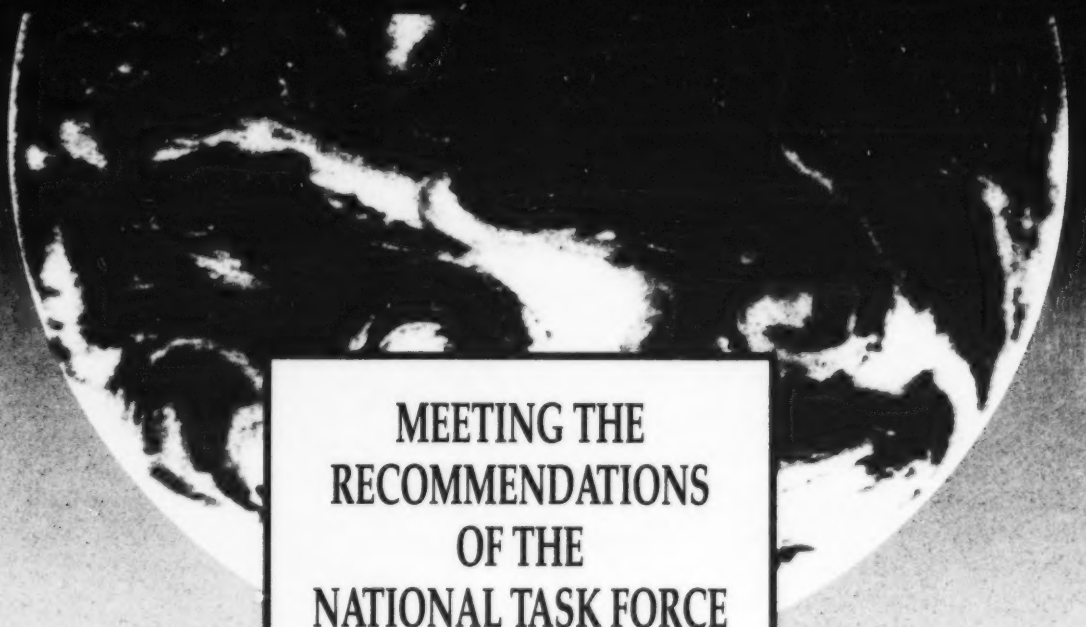
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



MEETING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE REPORT ON ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY

Progress Report

1991

DEVELOPMENT IN HARMONY WITH OUR ENVIRONMENT

Manitoba Round Table
on Environment & Economy

92-03387/

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission), published "Our Common Future" in 1987 and brought awareness for sustainable development to the forefront. Canada's initial response was to establish the National Task Force on Environment and Economy.

The National Task Force Report, released in 1987, provided forty wide-ranging recommendations which developed a framework to promote environmentally sound economic development in Canada.

The Manitoba Government supported and implemented many of the recommendations and has adopted sustainable development as the cornerstone of its environmental and economic agenda.

This report examines the progress Manitoba has taken towards implementing the recommendations contained within the National Task Force Report on Environment and Economy.

1. Informed Decision Making

These recommendations address the need to develop and share information in order to refine environmental-economic decision making.

Manitoba has introduced The Environment Act which stresses public consultation for proposed developments; released the State of the Environment Report; established the Environmental Innovations Fund which provides financial assistance for projects which address environmental-economy issues; and begun work on the Market Incentive and Fiscal Policy Strategy.

2. Leadership

These recommendations address the need for government and industry to be advocates for the environment.

Manitoba altered its decision making structure to reflect sustainable development; released the report, "Public Sector: A Process for Change"; released the Business Code of Practice Strategy; and adopted a process which emphasizes public participation and access to information.

3. Round Tables

These recommendations address the need for a new consultation process with representation from diverse groups.

Manitoba established a multi-sector Round Table on Environment and Economy in 1988 and is an active member of the National Round Table on Environment and Economy.

4. Conservation Strategies

These recommendations address the need for a development plan which adopts the principles of sustainable development.

Manitoba has released its Core Document, "Towards a Sustainable Development Strategy for Manitobans"

and begun public consultations; and is at various stages of development with its component strategies.

5. International Responsibilities

These recommendations address Canada's role as a partner in the global environment.

Manitoba was a partner in the establishment of the International Institute for Sustainable Development in Winnipeg; and provides support to the Federal Government in its international efforts.

6. Communication and Education

These recommendations address the need to increase public awareness on the connection between environmental and economic issues.

Manitoba has begun work on both an Education and a Communication Strategy; and undertaken a variety of creative initiatives both inside and outside of the formal education process.

7. Follow-up

These recommendations address the need to ensure continuance of the efforts of the National Task Force.

Manitoba has demonstrated its commitment to sustainable development by implementing the recommended changes and by continuing to recognize the importance of the direction provided by the National Task Force Report.

Members of the Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy in session

INTRODUCTION

The widespread awareness that the goals of environmental protection and economic development are mutually reinforcing has begun to have impact. This concept is referred to as sustainable development.

It was the World Commission on Environment and Development that brought global awareness of and support for sustainable development. The Brundtland Commission (1987), so named after its chairperson, defined sustainable development as paths of social, economic and political progress that meet "the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

The call for sustainable development has been strongly supported by Canadians. Following a meeting with the Brundtland Commission, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME), formerly known as the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers (CCRM) and Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM), requested that a National Task Force on Environment and Economy be established. Task Force members were drawn from business, government, academic and leading environmental organizations and were mandated to develop a framework within which to foster and promote environmentally-sound economic development in Canada.

The National Task Force Report (1987) provided forty wide-ranging recommendations which encourage industry and government to develop and implement policies and action plans aimed at integrating environmental considerations into economic decision making.

The Manitoba Government endorses the recommendations in the National Task Force Report and has adopted sustainable development as the cornerstone of its environmental and economic agenda.

Manitoba has implemented the recommendation calling for the provinces and territories to establish multi-sector round tables on environment and economy. The Manitoba Round Table was established in 1988 and has as its goal "to oversee implementation of recommendations made by the National Task Force on Environment and Economy".

In the two years since the formation of the Manitoba Round Table work has begun on the sustainable development strategy and its component strategies which deal with topics such as water, soil, forest, public sector, environmental business and northern Manitoba.

This report examines the progress Manitoba has made towards implementing the recommendations contained within the National Task Force Report on Environment and Economy.

1. INFORMED DECISION MAKING

RECOMMENDATION 1.1

Government, industry, academic and other non-government organizations should develop new tools and improve existing tools which achieve more efficient and effective environment-economy integration. These tools should include consideration of, and where appropriate, application of:

- *Analytical methodologies and techniques such as cost-benefit analysis, risk assessment, and increased use of environmental impact assessment.*

In 1988 the Province of Manitoba introduced an Environment Act which expands the definition of environment to include physical, biological, social and economic considerations. The Act requires an environmental assessment be undertaken for all major development proposals.

The Act also provides for a licensing process which considers all potential environmental impacts associated with development. In addition, changes to the licensing and application process have increased benefits for project applicants, in that for every project there is a single application, a single entry point and a single license.

The Act also has greatly improved the public consultation and participation process. The Public Registry allows public access to environmental assessment and project information on proposed developments. The public is also able to express their views prior to decision making in formal, legally supported public hearings before the Clean Environment Commission and has recourse to appeal decisions.

Manitoba recognizes the need to develop improved techniques and tools for environment-economy integration in decision making. These efforts are being addressed within Manitoba's Public Sector Strategy, and Market Incentives and Fiscal Policy Strategy.

Manitoba is also developing a risk management policy to guide the development and management of its natural resource assets. When finalized, this policy will require the identification and evaluation of risks and the adoption of measures to reduce, control and prevent accidental losses and disruptive incidents associated with the development and management of Manitoba's natural resources.

- *Economic mechanisms such as contaminant charge schemes, tradeable emission/discharge rights, financial assurance and performance deposits, investment tax credits, credits for exceeding environmental standards, and reduced interest bonds.*

A subcommittee of the Manitoba Round Table is responsible for developing market mechanisms and fiscal policies to encourage environment-economy integration in decision making. An inter-departmental working group has been established and is working towards this

end. It is expected that the economic mechanisms called for by the National Task Force will fall within the mandate of this working group.

Manitoba enacted the Waste Reduction and Prevention Act (known as the WRAP Act) on August 31, 1990. The Act enables the Province to assign general responsibility for waste reduction and contains provisions to establish waste reduction targets and employ deposits, levies and/or other financial and economic measures as deemed necessary to achieve those targets.

Manitoba established the Association for a Clean Rural Environment (ACRE), a provincially appointed board mandated to clean up the accumulation of pesticide containers in rural Manitoba. Deposit fees for pesticide containers, charged at the purchase time, are used to encourage environmentally sound disposal of containers.

Manitoba has amended its Forest Act (1987) to provide for the authority to enact a forest renewal charge on all timber cutting. This charge would be used to ensure appropriate reforestation and renewal of Manitoba's forests.

- *Information generation and reporting systems such as state of the environment reporting.*

The Manitoba Environment Act requires that every two years a State of Environment Report be prepared and tabled in the legislature. Manitoba is the only province to date with a mandate to produce a State of the Environment Report.

The Manitoba Round Table has established a sub-committee to review progress and provide advice on the State of the Environment Report. Under the leadership of Manitoba Environment, an inter-departmental working group developed a report for Manitoba which was released to the public on June 26, 1991.

Manitoba is also required under the Forest Act to regularly report on the status of its forest resources. Section 43 stipulates that every five years a report must be prepared for the Legislature which:

- reviews the status of the forest resources, including the status of any species of tree which is referenced in the Act;

- reviews forest management programs and provides an assessment of their effectiveness;

- provides an analysis of trends and forecasts demands for the use of forest resources; and

- evaluates the capability of the forest resources to meet anticipated demands.

The Government also adopted the "Statement of Provincial Interest in the Plan Winnipeg Review" in November 1990. This will ensure the City of Winnipeg incorporates sustainable development in its new municipal plan.

- *Improved techniques for the valuation of environmental stresses and the benefits of environmental protection.*

The Province recognizes the need for improved techniques for appraising the environmental and economic costs and benefits of natural resource development and usage. The Manitoba Government is currently monitoring progress of the development and application of full-cost and life-cycle accounting at research institutions both within and outside the province.

The Provincial Government is also promoting the extensive utilization of remote sensing data to improve land use planning and management as it relates to soil degradation in agricultural practices. Remote sensing will be useful to indicate where there is excessive tillage and inadequate residues to control wind and water erosion.

- *Economic incentives which promote effective environmental protection by business.*

Manitoba established the Environmental Innovations Fund to provide financial assistance to ingenious projects and ideas which address environment-economy issues in Manitoba. The fund provides economic incentives to projects which promote environmental protection by business and encourages the creation of new environmental business opportunities.

Now into its second year, the Environmental Innovations Fund is proving to be an asset to furthering sustainable development in Manitoba. While most support has been allocated to recycling and waste reduction proposals other areas are also receiving funding: environmental industries, sustainable agriculture, endangered species, water quality and conservation, and the Environmental Youth Corps.

RECOMMENDATION 1.2

Government, industry and non-government organizations should use multipartite processes to deal with specific issues, projects or programs.

Manitoba is strongly committed to multipartite involvement in the development of strategies, policies, legislation and programs on sustainable development. The Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy and its various subcommittees are an excellent example.

The Round Table is made up of senior decision makers from government, industry and non-government organizations. It serves as a multipartite forum inviting stakeholders to express their viewpoints as they work together to find common ground and build consensus in the development of strategies, policies, guidelines and legislation for sustainable development.

Manitoba has also entered into partnership with a number of non-government organizations. For example, through a partnership with Ducks Unlimited Canada, the Manitoba Naturalists Society, the Manitoba Wildlife

Federation and Wildlife Habitat Canada, the Manitoba Heritage Marsh Program was established to identify, designate, plan, protect and develop key marshes in the province.

The Province is also in partnership with the Federal Government and private agencies to encourage the integration of waterfowl habitats into farmland and water management as part of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

The Manitoba Government has set up a Recycling Action Plan Committee to advise it on the appropriate action plan for recycling in Manitoba. In May 1990 the provincially appointed members representing industry, environmental and consumer groups released the "Waste Minimization Strategy".

The Association for a Clean Rural Environment is another example of a multi-stakeholder group which is addressing the pesticide container problem.

Discussions are currently underway regarding signing a Western Accord on Environmental Cooperation which would entail sharing research and development on environmental issues.

The process for developing individual sustainable development strategies reflects the multipartite approach to address environmental and economic problems. The process provides opportunities for dialogue between many interested parties in order to develop provincial policy direction.

RECOMMENDATION 1.3

Various jurisdictions and economic research organizations, such as the Economic Council of Canada, should explore opportunities and pricing mechanisms for promoting efficient resource utilization and environmental quality.

Pricing systems are being considered by the Manitoba Round Table as part of the development of the Market Incentives and Fiscal Policy Strategy. Other approaches are also being discussed such as the impact of government expenditures and revenues and natural resource allocation and pricing.

RECOMMENDATION 1.4

A system for measuring the contribution of the environment sector, including natural resources, to the national economy and national wealth should be developed, drawing upon the work of existing organizations (e.g. The Economic Council of Canada, Statistics Canada).

In its initial response to the draft federal "Green Plan", entitled "A Framework for Discussion on the Environment", the Manitoba Government recommended that programs designed to develop systems which measure environmental contributions be coordinated with provincial interests.

Extensive data coordination work in the area of geographic information systems is an example of past and ongoing coordinated federal/provincial efforts.

RECOMMENDATION 1.5

Greater resources must be dedicated to cooperative research and the development of common data bases by governments and industry.

The Manitoba Government is a major participant in the implementation of the Federal Government's commitment to establish the International Institute for Sustainable Development in Winnipeg. Manitoba is committed to working with the Institute to make Manitoba the hub for an international network and data base for sustainable development.

The Manitoba Government is also committed to joint research projects with other governments and industry. For example Manitoba has undertaken steps to integrate environmental data in an experimental geographic information system, and is developing new approaches in the area of remote sensing.

RECOMMENDATION 1.6

Special emphasis is required on research into and promotion of waste disposal and recycling, as well as environmental clean-up and enhancement technologies and techniques.

The Manitoba Government is committed to reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering consumer products and by-products of manufacturing. Its goal is to reduce the current amount of solid waste in half by the year 2000. A comprehensive recycling and waste management strategy has been initiated to meet this goal.

The Waste Reduction and Prevention Act (WRAP Act) indicates ways to increase the value of recyclable materials and discourage the use of non-recyclable materials.

Four priority areas have been identified by the Provincial Government: beverage containers, old newspaper, used lubricating oils and tires. Action plans were produced by the appropriate industries and submitted to the Manitoba Government. The recommendations for beverage containers were accepted with modification. Decisions regarding implementation for the other priority areas is expected shortly.

The Government is evaluating the Waste Minimization Strategy proposed by the Manitoba Recycling Action Committee and has provided $1 million dollars in 1990 to support development of recycling pilot projects and demonstration projects through the Environmental Innovations Fund.

RECOMMENDATION 1.7

More research is needed on the concept of sustainable economic development and the linkages between economic development and the environment so that we can better understand those linkages and apply data and information to make better decisions.

In the Core Document, "Towards a Sustainable Development Strategy for Manitobans", the Province committed itself to supporting research and development of new technologies, resource-use practices and management approaches to achieve environmentally

sound and sustainable economic development of renewable and non-renewable resources.

The Manitoba Government and private industry are currently involved with business and provincial governments of Western Canada to develop an "Earth Environment Space Initiative". This initiative will, among other benefits, assist environmental decision-making, by providing high quality data from space on air, water and land quality.

RECOMMENDATION 1.8

Specific projects demonstrating environment-economy integration (projects exemplificateurs) should be developed and implemented, with multisectoral involvement, in every province/territory and at the national level.

The Manitoba Government recognizes that demonstration projects are required to achieve increased understanding and acceptance of the sustainable development principles and guidelines. The Manitoba Round Table, and the Province have released the Demonstration Projects Strategy which includes a two phase action plan.

Phase 1 of the strategy has been initiated, which establishes an Awards of Excellence Program and a Catalogue of Demonstration Projects.

Phase 2 of the strategy involves developing projects illustrating sustainable development, workshops and educational information and programs based on these projects.

The Provincial Government has also undertaken various demonstration projects within its own operations. For example, under the Bio-control Program the use of natural pesticides and predators for control of weeds is being studied. Initial work has been directed at finding biological control agents for perennial weed problems.

RECOMMENDATION 1.9

Outstanding work on environment- economy integration and environmental excellence should be recognized by awards. The proposed Round Tables should make these awards annually. The Round Tables should also identify projects which successfully integrate environment and economic development, and communicate these projects to the public.

The Manitoba Round Table and the Province have announced a high profile Award of Excellence Program under the Demonstration Projects Strategy for sustainable development. To support this effort, a five member independent, non-government Evaluation Committee has been established, with representatives from business, an environmental group, an academic institution, a Native group, and a consumer association.

The Evaluation Committee will evaluate each candidate and make recommendations to the Manitoba Round Table. The awards will be made at a high profile ceremony sponsored by the Round Table.

At a fund raising dinner coinciding with Earth Day in May 1991, an award

was presented to Alan Scarth as the first honourary patron of sustainable development. The award was in recognition of his work to further sustainable development in Manitoba. Alan Scarth is a director of the Canadian Institute of Resources Law and the founder, chairperson and fundraiser of the Fort Whyte Centre for Environmental Education.

Departmental programs have also been established to grant awards to target groups. For example, through the Pro-Truckers Program, awards are given to transport truck drivers who demonstrate fuel efficiency in their driving habits.

Honourable Harry Enns, chairperson of the Demonstration Projects Subcommittee, presenting honourary patron award to Allan Scarth

2. LEADERSHIP

RECOMMENDATION 2.1

The First Ministers must assume an overall leadership role and demonstrate a commitment to environment-economy integration by:

- *Directing that cabinet documents and major government economic development documents demonstrate that they are economically and environmentally sound and therefore sustainable.*

Manitoba is the only province to date that is committed to a comprehensive approach of implementing sustainable development in the public sector. In November, 1990 the Round Table and the Province published the report "Public Sector: A Process for Change". This report outlines the commitment made by the Province of Manitoba to develop and implement a sustainable development public sector strategy.

The strategy approved by Cabinet, begins with the Manitoba Round Table preparing a report which provides recommendations for changing the public sector. This will be followed by the Government preparing an action plan and an implementation plan to address the Round Table's recommendation.

The Manitoba Round Table is preparing a public sector report. A series of draft recommendations and objectives are presently being reviewed. Among the draft recommendations is one that the Premier assume overall leadership by having sustainable development as the basis of public policy; having a provincial sustainable development strategy; and implementing sustainable development in the public sector.

- *Discussing environment-economy integration at First Ministers' Conference.*

Manitoba took a leadership role in putting sustainable development on the agenda at the First Ministers' Conference in 1988. At that time the Premiers agreed that sustainable development should be an on-going priority for annual Premiers' Conferences and the First Ministers' Conference on the Economy.

- *Ensuring that all levels and departments of government establish consultation processes which encourage and facilitate public involvement and influence in policy making and planning processes.*

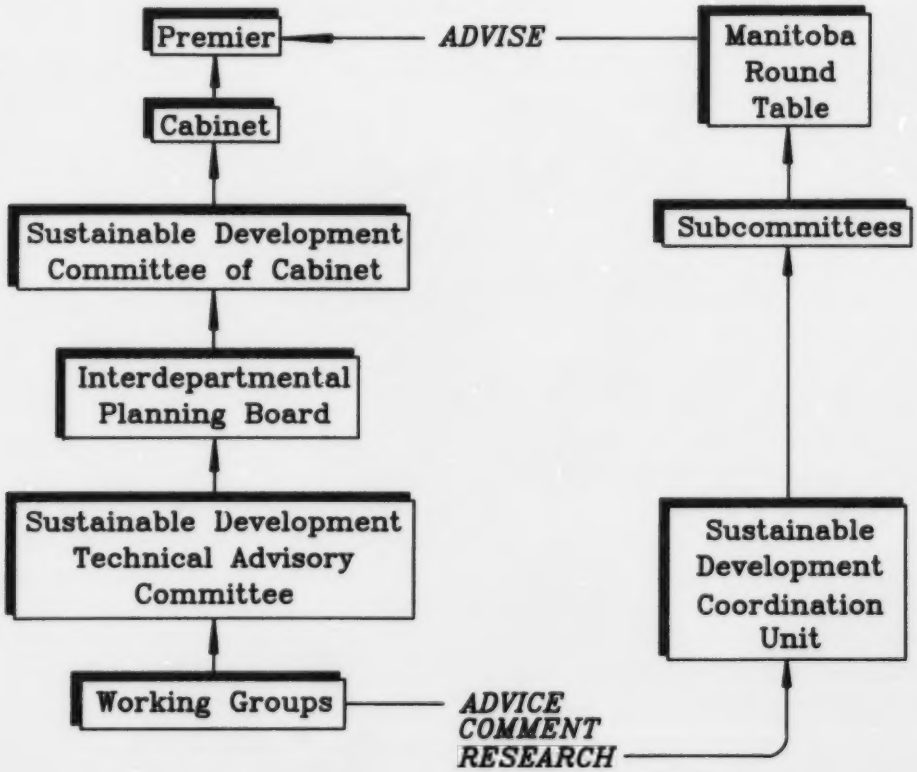
Building upon existing integrating mechanisms, the Province has established a structure for sustainable development which encompasses the broad spectrum of government decision-making. The structure established involves six key Ministers who serve as the Sustainable Development Committee of Cabinet (SDCC). Among its other functions SDCC provides interdepartmental and integrated perspectives concerning the preparation and implementation of

sustainable development strategies, policies and related initiatives.

Reporting to the SDCC is the Interdepartmental Plan Board (IPB), which is comprised of Deputy Ministers from sixteen departments, together with representatives from two crown corporations. IPB is responsible for interdepartmental and interagency consultation and review of strategies, policies and programs of sustainable development in Manitoba.

Reporting directly to IPB, is the Interdepartmental Sustainable Development Technical Advisory Committee (SDTAC), which involves senior level staff representatives from most government departments and crown agencies. SDTAC ensures that issues of special interest to sectoral or departmental stakeholders within government are appropriately identified and taken into account in the preparation of strategies, policies and related initiatives.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL WORKING GROUPS



Relationship of the Manitoba Government and the Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy

For specific strategies interdepartmental working groups are established. The working groups are responsible for technical analysis of issues, and for drafting policies and actions plans. Appropriate experts are drawn from both government and non-government organizations.

The Sustainable Development Coordination Unit links the Manitoba Round Table and the Provincial Government by providing secretariat support to the Manitoba Round Table; providing management support to SDCC; being a member of the IPB; chairing the SDTAC and working groups; coordinating the government's activities and being knowledgable about government initiatives in the area of sustainable development.

Individual departments have also identified the need to develop partnerships and meaningful participation from all stakeholders and have taken the initiative to incorporate aspects of sustainable development into ongoing planning.

Process is fundamentally important to the development of the sustainable development initiatives in Manitoba. The process adopted by the Manitoba Round Table promotes the participation of all citizens including government, private industry, non-government organizations, and the public in various stages of the preparation of the strategies, policies and related sustainable development initiatives.

Throughout the process, public participation and access to adequate information is important and has been included as one of the fundamental guidelines established by the Manitoba Round Table for governing sustainable development strategies, policies and related initiatives.

No aspect of the Manitoba Government's commitment is more important than its willingness to listen to Manitobans, in order to learn which elements of sustainable development hold the highest priority and which strategies are most important.

For the sustainable development strategy and each component strategies four publications are produced:

- "Workbook" which presents the draft provincial policies;

- "What You Told Us" which presents the input resulting from the public consultations on the Workbook and a comparison of the draft and revised policies;

- "Policy Application" describes the approved policies and how they will be applied; and

- "Implementation/Action Plan" outlines the implementation of the policies.

The process for each of these publications is as follows:

- The publication is prepared by either:
  . the Manitoba Round Table Subcommittee and the Sustainable Development Coordination Unit; or
  . a Sustainable Development Technical Advisory Committee Working Group and the Sustainable Development Coordination Unit.

- It is reviewed by:
  - . the Sustainable Development Technical Advisory Committee;
  - . the Sustainable Development Committee of Cabinet;
  - . the Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy; and
  - . Cabinet.

- Public consultations, either in the form of workshops or in a mailout, are undertaken.

- After revisions are made each publication is reviewed by:
  - . the Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy

  and approved by:
  - . the Interdepartmental Planning Board;
  - . the Sustainable Development Committee of Cabinet; and
  - . Cabinet.

Public release of each of these publications is one of the most important steps in the process and often takes the form of both mail-outs to the general public and advertised workshops which take place at various locations across the province. The process is not static, but is constantly being evaluated and modified to accommodate each unique strategy development process.

Extensive public consultations were held with Manitobans in the development of a comprehensive set of policies on water, forests, soils, minerals and energy. Similarly, extensive public consultations are planned for the core document, "Towards a Sustainable Development Strategy for Manitobans".

- *Establishing formal mechanisms to hold Ministers and their departments accountable for promoting environmentally sound economic development.*

The Public Sector Strategy, when completed and adopted, will provide comprehensive measures for fostering the application of sustainable development practices and principles within the Provincial Government.

As legislation and regulations are reviewed and updated, changes are being made to ensure the inclusion of environmental and economic accountability. For example, the Manitoba Environment Act provides formal mechanisms for promoting environmentally sound economic development.

Manitoba's provincial land use policies are also being revised to ensure that land use planning effectively supports sustainable development.

The Forest Act in Manitoba has been amended to place the onus of reforestation on the users of forest resource.

Other legislative initiatives include enshrining the principles and guidelines of sustainable development in the Parklands Act, Mines Act and Endangered Species Act.

The Government has also adopted a procurement policy which ensures that environmentally sensitive products will be purchased for internal utilization.

Departments have also been encouraged to become involved by reviewing internal processes and implementing a number of environmentally sensitive initiatives. The focus has been on staff awareness, integration of environmental considerations into operational decision making and implementation of a number of significant and specific initiatives, for example recycling paper and using recycled oil in fleet vehicles.

- *Developing an environmental code of ethics and principles, including principles of prior notification and consultation, which will provide guidance on the management of environmental matters among governments in Canada.*

Recent amendments to the Environment Act allow for the signing of Ministerial Agreements to enhance inter-jurisdictional cooperation of joint environmental assessment processes. These agreements are consistent with principles of cooperation agreed to by Western Environmental Ministers.

Environmental impact assessments and environmental reviews are undertaken when required and within the jurisdiction and powers of the Province. Where two or more jurisdictions are involved, the Manitoba Government has gone on public record as stating that the highest standards and the most rigorous process should be applied to the assessment of economic development projects.

The Manitoba Round Table has identified ten principles and six guidelines for sustainable development (Appendix A). These principles and guidelines are used by the Province of Manitoba to evaluate programs, policies and projects.

A subcommittee of the Round Table has completed development of a Business Code of Practice Strategy which offers associations and businesses a generic checklist. This checklist can be used as a guide to develop a sustainable development code of practice tailored to individual businesses.

The Manitoba Government continues to work through the Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment to promote procedures for prior consultation among governments on inter-jurisdictional environmental matters and related policy and legislation development.

RECOMMENDATION 2.2

Environment Ministers should be members of key economic development and priorities and planning committees of cabinet, or be closely associated, by appropriate mechanisms, with these committees.

The Manitoba Government created a stand alone department of the Environment mandated to ensure a high level of environmental quality for present and future generations.

The Environment Minister is also involved in the sustainable development process as the chair of the Sustainable Development Cabinet Committee (SDCC) and the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

In addition, the Deputy Minister of Environment is a member of the Interdepartmental Planning Board (IPB) and staff of the department play a key role on the working groups established to prepare the various strategies. They also assist in the evaluation of funding proposals for the Environmental Innovations Fund and administer the Environmental Youth Corps.

RECOMMENDATION 2.3

Environment Ministers, through CCREM [Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers], should continue their work towards the harmonization of environmental standards and legislation and the streamlining of processes such as environmental assessment across Canada.

Manitoba is committed to coordinating federal and provincial environmental assessment procedures in order to reduce duplication, confusion, unnecessary delays, and wasting of resources. It continues to work through the Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment (CCME) to develop principles and procedures which are consistent with environmental standards, legislation and assessment processes across Canada.

Manitoba also chairs a national task force on the harmonization of environmental assessments aimed at developing high quality and consistency on applications for sustainable development across Canada and setting out cooperative mechanisms for assessing interjurisdictional projects.

The Province of Manitoba has amended its Environment Act (February 1991) to enable cooperation with other jurisdictions regarding the undertaking of environmental assessment. This is the first step in the process of harmonizing the environmental assessment procedures with other jurisdictions.

As indicated earlier, the Manitoba Government has gone on public record as stating that where two or more jurisdictions are involved, the highest environmental standards and the most rigorous process will be applied to the assessment of economic development.

RECOMMENDATION 2.4

All ministers must become directly responsible and accountable for the environmental and economic consequences of their policies, legislation and programs. This can be accomplished in part by the following activities and mechanisms.

- ***Ensuring that all government processes for screening, review and evaluation of economic development projects include both socio-economic and environmental criteria.***

- ***Ensuring that every major report on economic development, and every related cabinet document, demonstrates that the proposal or activity is economically and environmentally sound.***

- ***Ensuring that all government programs which give funding or loan guarantees to industry are conditional on meeting environmental standards.***

- *Meeting regularly to discuss environment-economy integration.*

- *Taking specific steps to open environmental, resource and economic development policy making and planning to greater public input.*

- *Including methods for incorporating environmental assessment in all federal-provincial economic development agreements.*

- *Developing federal-provincial agreements directed specifically at sustainable economic development.*

All proposed initiatives under this recommendation by the National Task Force are being addressed by the Public Sector Strategy working group.

RECOMMENDATION 2.5

The Business Council on National Issues and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce should form environment-economic task forces to provide leadership to the business community on environment-economy integration.

RECOMMENDATION 2.6

Industry associations, on behalf of their members, should endorse and support environmental assessment as an integral part of the decision making process.

RECOMMENDATION 2.7

Individual companies should adopt and implement environmental principles and policy guidelines such as those prepared by the International Chamber of Commerce.

RECOMMENDATION 2.8

Companies which have an impact on the environment should provide their boards of directors with annual reviews on environmental performance and the implementation of their environmental principles and policies, in order to ensure that those responsible for corporate direction are fully informed.

RECOMMENDATION 2.9

Industry, in every province and territory, should participate fully in the proposed Round Tables on Environment and Economy.

RECOMMENDATION 2.10

Industry should, as a matter of principle, seek to operate responsibly in all jurisdictions, domestic and foreign, taking all reasonable precautions so that its operations are consistent with environmental protection and sustainable economic development.

RECOMMENDATION 2.11

Industry and trade associations...should make a special effort to inform their members on environment-economic linkages and should assist them in gaining the skills and technical expertise necessary to operate accordingly.

RECOMMENDATION 2.12

Industry should support ongoing research into tools and mechanisms to promote environment-economy integration.

RECOMMENDATION 2.13

Industry should support and participate in the recommended National Conference on Sustainable Development in 1989 or 1990. and in the United Nations global conference on environment and development proposed by the World Commission on Environment and Development.

The Manitoba Government is committed to creating a business climate which encourages self-directed, cooperative efforts by industry, resource users groups, and farms to address environmental issues.

One of the objectives of the Manitoba Round Table is "to encourage individual businesses, farms and resource users and their associations to adopt code of environmental practice, and encourage the annual review of environmental performance". A subcommittee of the Manitoba Round Table has been established to oversee the implementation of this objective.

Further, a working group, led by the private sector, has been established and is actively developing a strategy for sustainable development code of practice for business.

A successful workshop established the terms of reference; an action plan; and a proposed generic checklist for sustainable development code of practice. The sustainable development code of practice strategy for Manitoba has recently been published and should lead to the implementation of pilot projects, and an association-wide development of code of practice, voluntary target setting and implementation plans.

One of the fifteen component strategies which will be developed as part of the Core Document is research and development. The goal of this component is to develop tools to identify the linkages for environment/economy integration, to develop technologies which increase productivity and efficiency of resources, and promote awareness of technologies which prevent or minimize environmental problems.

Through the Environmental Innovations Fund, the Province is encouraging industry to take advantage of new environmental opportunities.

3. ROUND TABLES

RECOMMENDATION 3.1

Each province and territory should form a multisectoral Round Table on Environment and Economy to bring existing organizations together to cooperate on environment-economy integration at the provincial and territorial levels.

As most other provinces and territorial governments, Manitoba established a Round Table on Environment and Economy (1988) in response to the recommendation of the National Task Force on Environment and Economy. It is chaired by the Premier, and members include key Cabinet Ministers, corporate leaders, environmentalists, and labour, academic, education and community representatives.

The Manitoba Round Table is a multipartite body which provides a forum for various stakeholders to find common ground and build consensus in the development of strategies, policies, guidelines and legislation for sustainable development.

As an advisory body to government in the promotion of sustainable development, the Round Table has seven major objectives. They are:

1. **To oversee development and implementation of a Sustainable Development Strategy for Manitoba.**
2. **To assist the Province in the design of a major communications program on environment-economy integration and an action plan to substantially upgrade environmental education.**
3. **To guide the development and implementation of market-driven and incentive programs which promote effective environmental protection by business, agriculture and resource users.**
4. **To review and advise upon implementation of sustainable development within the public sector.**
5. **To encourage individual business, farms and resource users and their associations to adopt codes of environmental practice, and to encourage the annual review of environmental performance.**
6. **To identify, promote and encourage specific projects demonstrating harmony between economic development and environmental protection.**
7. **To review progress and provide advice in State of Environment Reporting by the Province.**

The following Round Table sub-committees have been formed to address each of these seven objectives:

- **sustainable development strategy;**
- **public sector;**
- **market incentives and fiscal policy;**

- **state of environment reporting;**
- **communications and education;**
- **demonstrations projects; and**
- **code of practice.**

RECOMMENDATION 3.2

Concurrent with the formation of provincial and territorial Round Tables, a national Round Table should be formed from representatives of these Round Tables, with additional members added from the federal cabinet and national non-government organizations, labour, academic and business associations as appropriate.

Manitoba supported this recommendation and is an active member of the National Round Table.

Manitoba's Minister of Environment is a full member of the National Round Table and chairs the Standing Committee on Education and Communication. The Executive Director of the Sustainable Development Coordination Unit provides secretariat support to the Committee.

On April 27 and 28, 1990, Manitoba hosted the first joint meeting of the Round Tables in Canada. This brought together the representatives of Round Tables from every province and territory - the senior decision-makers from key sectors of Canadian society - with the goal of sharing experiences, information and ideas on furthering sustainable development in Canada.

The Executive Director of the Sustainable Development Coordination Unit also sits on the Canadian Round Table Secretariats (CARTS). This group draws its representation from the staff who provide analytical and management support to the Round Tables. Through its meetings CARTS encourages the sharing of information and building networks.

4. CONSERVATION STRATEGY

RECOMMENDATION 4.1

Provincial and territorial governments should assume responsibility for the coordination and development of conservation [sustainable development] strategies in their jurisdictions.

The National Task Force urged all jurisdictions to prepare a conservation strategy. The Manitoba Government has accepted this responsibility and in conjunction with the Manitoba Round Table is in the process of establishing a comprehensive sustainable development strategy.

The Manitoba Round Table, in cooperation with the Manitoba Government, has released "Towards a Sustainable Development Strategy for Manitobans". This document outlines Manitoba's vision, beliefs, principles and guidelines of sustainable development, and fifteen component strategies. Work has begun on many of these component strategies and is at various stages of completion.

RECOMMENDATION 4.2

CCREM, in consultation with industry and non-government organizations, should prepare a compendium of Canadian experiences in developing conservation [sustainable development] strategies by September 1988.

The Manitoba Government recognizes the importance of sharing experiences and has contributed to the preparation of this compendium.

RECOMMENDATION 4.3

In the next two years, provincial and territorial governments should organize workshops and seminars on conservation [sustainable development] strategies, with progress to be reviewed at a major National Conference on Sustainable Development in 1989 or 1990.

Manitoba hosted a National Conference on Sustainable Development in May 1989, entitled "Environment and Economy, Partners for the Future". The three day conference attracted speakers from around the world and almost five hundred delegates from as far away as Hong Kong and Australia.

In October, 1990, Manitoba also hosted a major world education, energy, environment and economy conference. The "World '90 Environment, Energy and Economic Conference" attracted educators from Canada and around the world and dealt with the topic of "Protecting the Environment - Preparing for Tomorrow".

RECOMMENDATION 4.4

Every province and territory should have a conservation [sustainable development] strategy in place by 1992. A national strategy should be prepared which integrates the provincial and territorial strategies and links them to the international scene.

The "Core Document" as it is referred to by Manitoba Round Table members, is an important blueprint for Manitoba's future and will go through an extensive public consultation process.

The Core Document raises serious questions about:

- **how Manitobans should live and work in our province?**
- **how Manitoba should develop its land, water and energy resources?**
- **what kind of economic development Manitoba should encourage?**
- **what new environmental business opportunities Manitoba should encourage?**
- **what new environmental policies and regulations Manitoba needs?**
- **what incentives are needed to promote sustainable development and which existing unsustainable incentives must be eliminated?**
- **how Manitoba should manage its wastes and encourage recycling?**
- **the best ways to manage, develop and protect Manitoba's resources?**
- **what changes are needed to public institutions in order to realize the vision of sustainable development? and**
- **the role the Provincial Government can play in helping children understand the relationship between the environment, human health and the economy?**

The Workbook was released October 31, 1990 and 10,000 copies were sent to the general public for their comment. Public consultations began in June 1991 and will continue in Autumn 1991. It is anticipated that the Core Document will be completed to meet the target of 1992.

The Core Document also outlines fifteen component strategies which are considered important to bringing sustainable development into the lives of Manitobans.

Manitoba anticipates that by 1992 a number of the fifteen component strategies called for by the Core Document will be completed. Due to the priority of including public consultations in the process, the completion of the fifteen component strategies will take time, but progress is being made (see Appendix B).

The Province of Manitoba will also cooperate with efforts to integrate and link provincial and territorial strategies into a national strategy for sustainable development.

The establishment of Canada's International Institute for Sustainable Development in Winnipeg also provides Manitoba with the opportunity to play a

significant role in linking strategies and initiatives to the international scene.

RECOMMENDATION 4.5

Non-government organizations and industry should:

- *Participate in the planning, design and implementation of the public involvement component of developing conservation [sustainable development] strategies.*
- *Conduct and participate in workshops, seminars and annual meetings focusing on components of the conservation [sustainable development] strategy appropriate to their organizations.*
- *Be prepared to develop briefs or discussion papers about specific aspects of sustainable development, as part of policy development processes.*
- *Provide assistance and advice regarding the coordination and integration of resource management across sectors and political jurisdictions.*

Public involvement is a vital ingredient in the preparation of sustainable development strategies and policies in Manitoba. Workshops are carried out in various locations within the province in order to learn from Manitobans (individuals, non-government groups, and business).

The initial documents are revised in light of the advice and input from public consultation. Through the preparation and release of "What You Told Us", various interest groups and individuals involved in the public consultation process come to know that their views and inputs have been heard and incorporated into the revised strategy and policies.

The Province of Manitoba will continue to pursue this broadly-based consultation approach in the preparation of sustainable development strategies, policies, legislations and related initiatives.

The Sustainable Development Coordination Unit is responsible for coordinating government activity with regard to sustainable development. The office acts as a public contact to disseminate sustainable development information and facilitates an exchange of information between the various sectors.

5. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

RECOMMENDATION 5.1

Canada should show leadership in the development of international programs by carrying out projects which demonstrate the environment-economy link.

RECOMMENDATION 5.2

In global discussion on sustainable development initiated by the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, Canada should share its experiences with the world community on how to integrate environmental and economic decision making.

RECOMMENDATION 5.3

Canada should explore and promote mechanisms to ensure that environmentally sound economic development is an important component in international discussions and negotiations dealing with development and trade.

RECOMMENDATION 5.4

Canada should ensure that its representatives on multilateral development bodies strive to have environmental and economic sustainability build into the policies and procedures of these organizations.

RECOMMENDATION 5.5

Canada should provide support to the recommendation of the World Commission on Environment and Development that there be a U.N. global conference on environment and development.

These recommendations address the role the Government of Canada should play in promoting sustainable development on an international level.

Through the International Institute for Sustainable Development the Manitoba Government is able to play a major role with other jurisdictions and nations.

6. COMMUNICATIONS AND EDUCATION

RECOMMENDATION 6.1

CCREM, in cooperation with the Task Force and the proposed Round Tables, should design and implement a major communications/public participation program to promote understanding and initiate a national dialogue on the importance of environment-economy integration.

A objective of the Manitoba Round Table is "to assist the Province in the design of a major communications program on environment-economy integration and an action plan to substantially upgrade environmental education".

The Manitoba Round Table is currently preparing a comprehensive communications and education strategy for sustainable development in Manitoba. This initiative is supported by two sub-committees of the Manitoba Round Table and an interdepartmental working group.

The Manitoba Round Table has been active in communicating the importance of environmental-economic integration at conferences, associations, meetings, and public consultations and forums. Examples of sustainable development and education initiatives being pursued by the Manitoba Round Table and Government of Manitoba are:

- **airport display - a joint venture with the Winnipeg International Airport which includes sustainable development signage throughout the airport, a sixteen foot tower display and the development of interactive computer information in the airline passenger holding areas.**

- **sustainable development theme transit bus - a brightly painted transit bus with the slogan "A Clean Way To Grow" is currently operating on routes in Winnipeg. Inside the bus the principles of sustainable development educate the riders. This is a joint venture with Winnipeg Transit and Investors Group;**

- **1290 Fox radio station - arrangements have been finalized for a sustainable development information line and a regular current affairs program on sustainable development;**

- **Sustainable Development Satellite Training Program - a one day training program which focuses on the Manitoba Round Table's principles and guidelines. It will be shown at 30 sites throughout the Province and offered to 1,200 people working in the public sector.**

- **"A Message from the Future...2025" - a sustainable development video by the Manitoba Round Table has been completed and is available for distribution and public viewing.**

- **Bookmarks and t-shirts - besides the usual promotional and information material of booklets and pamphlets, bookmarks and t-shirts have been distributed which display the Manitoba Round Table logo and stress**

the importance of sustainable development to Manitobans.

Manitoba is committed to participating in joint initiatives with National and Provincial Round Tables, CCME, and the International Institute for Sustainable Development in communication and education initiatives which are aimed at promoting understanding and dialogue on the importance of environment-economy integration.

RECOMMENDATION 6.2

CCREM members, in concert with education ministers and the Round Tables, should design an action plan to substantially upgrade environmental education.

Manitoba is committed to incorporating the principles, guidelines and concepts of sustainable development into the provincial education and training system.

Some examples of recent Manitoba activities relating to sustainable development and the involvement of Manitoba Education and Training are:

- **The Manitoba Government continues to encourage the development of a wide range of secondary resources to schools, for examples the energy literacy series produced by the Society, Environment and Energy Development Studies (SEEDS) Foundation and Manitoba Natural Resources' Project Wild;**

- **The Minister of Education and Training serves as a member of the Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy and as a member of the Round Table sub-committee on education;**

- **The provincial curriculum currently contains an environmental component which is being strengthened by incorporating the objectives and concepts of sustainable development;**

- **An Environmental Education Consultant has been established within the Curriculum Development and implementation branch of Manitoba Education and Training; and**

- **The Manitoba Government continues to encourage the involvement and cooperation of non-government organizations such as the Fort Whyte Centre for Environmental Education, Manitoba Naturalists' Society and Manitoba Soft Drink Recycling Inc.**

Manitoba is committed to working with the National Round Table, Provincial and Territorial Round Tables, CCME and the Council of Canadian Ministers of Education and Curriculum to design an action plan to substantially upgrade sustainable development education in Canada.

The Province of Manitoba recognizes that education goes beyond the classroom and has encouraged the wide distribution of its pamphlets, booklets and video.

7. FOLLOW UP

RECOMMENDATION 7.1

Each province, territory and the federal government should develop an action plan showing how it will implement the recommendations of the Task Force.

As illustrated in this report, Manitoba has demonstrated its commitment to the implementation of the recommendations of the National Task Force on Environment and Economy. This commitment includes the establishing the Manitoba Round Table, preparing and implementing the Sustainable Development Strategy and undertaking various initiatives in support of each recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 7.2

CCREM should extend the mandate of the Task Force until September 1988, so that the Task Force can review progress by all sectors in implementing the recommendations made in this report.

RECOMMENDATION 7.3

CCREM should widely distribute the Task Force Report and invite comment and public debate on its recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION 7.4

CCREM should prepare an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Task Force's recommendations and their implementation.

The Province of Manitoba recognizes the important work started by the National Task Force and continued by the Round Tables. The Manitoba Round Table uses the National Task Force Report as the basis for its work and continues to refer to it as a starting point for discussions on sustainable development.

CONCLUSION

This report examined the progress the Province of Manitoba has made towards implementing the recommendations contained within the Report of the National Task Force on Environment and Economy, released in 1987.

Manitoba has supported the intent of the Report and has taken steps towards implementing all recommendations which are relevant to the Province.

- The Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy was established in 1988;

- the first State of Environment Report was released in 1991;

- "Towards a Sustainable Development Strategy for Manitobans", the Core Document, was released in September 1990; and

- a structure for sustainable development has been established within the Provincial Government.

The main thrust of the National Task Force Report and of the Brundtland Commission Report was that, rather than modifying the present process of decision making, a new process should be adopted with public participation and access to information as important factors.

Manitoba has embraced public participation and access to information as two of its fundamental guidelines for the development of strategies, policies and initiatives. While this priority may slow the process for completing the sustainable development strategy for Manitoba, it assures that all Manitobans have an opportunity to be heard and that implementation of the strategies will be successful.

It is anticipated that the sustainable development strategy and a number of the fifteen component strategies will be completed to meet the National Task Force's proposed deadlines of 1992.

Work on the sustainable development strategy has not precluded the assimilation of the principles in other areas. Changes to important legislation include:

- in 1988 The Environment Act was introduced which expanded the definition of environment to include physical, biological, social and economic considerations;

- in 1990 The Waste Reduction and Prevention Act (WRAP) was introduced which established a regulatory base and framework of action to meet the commitment of reducing solid waste by 50 percent by the year 2000;

- in 1990 The Ozone Depleting Substances Act was introduced which placed limits on the use of CFC's and banned the use of halons;

- in 1990 The Endangered Species Act was introduced which allows for the designation of plants, animals and other organisms as endangered, threatened and extinct;

- **in 1987 The Forest Act was amended to provide for regular reporting and ensure that reforestation takes place; and**

- **in 1990 The Mines Act was overhauled to embody the principles of sustainable development.**

The theory of sustainable development is becoming a reality in Manitoba. It is incorporated into the operations of the Provincial Government. More importantly, sustainable development is becoming a household word for the citizens of Manitoba.

Manitoba's sustainable development display tower at Globe '90 Environment Trade Show held in Vancouver

APPENDIX A
PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PRINCIPLES

1. **Integration of Environmental and Economic Decisions:** requires that we ensure economic decisions adequately reflect environmental impacts including human health. Environmental initiatives shall adequately take into account economic consequences.

2. **Stewardship:** requires that we manage the environment and economy for the benefits of present and future generations.

   Stewardship requires the recognition that we are caretakers of the environment and economy for the benefit of present and future generations of Manitobans. A balance must be struck between today's decisions and tomorrow's impacts.

3. **Shared Responsibility:** requires that all Manitobans acknowledge responsibility for sustaining the environment and economy, with each being accountable for decisions and actions, in a spirit of partnership and open cooperation.

4. **Prevention:** requires that we anticipate, prevent or mitigate significant adverse environmental (including human health) and economic impacts of policy, programs, and decisions.

5. **Conservation:** requires that we maintain essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life-support systems of our environment; harvest reusable resources on a sustained yield basis; and make wise and efficient use of our renewable and non-renewable resources.

6. **Recycling:** requires that we endeavour to reduce, reuse, and recover the products of our society.

7. **Enhancement:** requires that we enhance the long term productive capability, quality and capacity of our natural ecosystems.

8. **Rehabilitation and Reclamation:** requires that we endeavour to restore damaged or degraded environments to beneficial uses.

   Rehabilitation and reclamation require ameliorating damage caused in the past. Future policies, programs and developments should take into consideration the need for rehabilitation and reclamation.

9. **Scientific and Technological Innovation:** requires that we research, develop, test and implement technologies essential to further environmental quality including human health and economic growth.

10. **Global Responsibility:** requires that we think globally when we act locally.

    Global responsibility requires that we recognize there are no boundaries to our environment, and that there is ecological interdependence among provinces and nations. There is a need to work cooperatively within Canada, and internationally to accelerate the merger of environment and economics in decision making and to develop comprehensive and equitable solutions to problems.

GUIDELINES

1. **Efficient Use of Resources:** we shall encourage and support development and application of systems for proper resource pricing, demand management, and resource allocation together with incentives and disincentives to encourage efficient use of resources and full environmental costing of decisions and developments.

2. **Public Participation:** we shall establish appropriate forums which encourage and provide opportunity for consultation and meaningful participation in decision-making processes by all Manitobans. We shall endeavour to ensure due process, prior notification and appropriate and timely redress for those affected by policies, programs, decisions and developments.

3. **Understanding and Respect:** we shall be aware that we share a common physical, social and economic environment in Manitoba. Understanding and respect for differing social and economic views, values, traditions and aspirations is necessary for equitable management of these common resources. Consideration must be given to the aspirations, needs, and views of various regions and groups in Manitoba.

4. **Access to Adequate Information:** we shall encourage and support the improvement and refinement of our environmental and economic information base and promotion of the opportunity for equal and timely access to information by all Manitobans.

5. **Integrated Decision-making and Planning:** we shall encourage and support decision-making and planning processes that are open, cross-sectoral, incorporate time horizons relevant to long-term implications and are efficient and timely.

6. **Substitution:** we shall encourage and promote the development and use of substitutes for scarce resources where they are both environmentally sound and economically viable.

APPENDIX B
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND ITS COMPONENT STRATEGIES

1. **Core Document "Towards a Sustainable Development Strategy For Manitobans"**
   - the Workbook was released October 31, 1990
   - 10,000 copies were sent to the general public for their comment
   - public consultations have begun

2. **Water Strategy: Land and Water**
   - the Workbook was issued in January/February 1989
   - public consultations, in conjunction with the Soil Strategy, were held in 28 rural and northern communities, in Winnipeg (4) and with specific interest groups (8) in early 1989
   - What You Told Us was issued in November 1989
   - water policies were approved by Cabinet in 1990
   - the Policy Application Document is near completion

3. **Soils Strategy: Land and Water**
   - the Workbook was issued in January/February 1989
   - public consultations, in conjunction with the Water Strategy, were held in 28 rural and northern communities, in Winnipeg (4) and with interest groups (8) in early 1989
   - What You Told Us was issued in November 1989
   - soil policies were approved by Cabinet in 1990
   - there has been general implementation of the soils policies

4. **Forest Strategy: Land and Water**
   - the Workbook was released in January 1990
   - 2,000 Workbooks were mailed to interested citizens and organizations
   - 14 workshops were held in various communities in February and March 1990
   - What You Told Us is being prepared and should be released shortly
   - work has begun on the Policy Application Document

5. **Minerals Strategy: Land and Water**
   - the Workbook was released February 1991
   - 3,500 Workbooks have been mailed to educators, environmental groups, mining companies, interested groups and the general public
   - 8 workshops were held in March and April 1991 with other workshops under consideration
   - What You Told Us is being prepared

6. **Rural Manitoba Strategy**
   - an interdepartmental working group has been formed to prepare the strategy

7. **Market Incentives and Fiscal Policy Strategy**
   - a working group has been established
   - a report structure and general format has been proposed

8. **Code of Practice**
   - the subcommittee has completed a draft of the code of practise, this includes a generic checklist which will be used by business associations to develop their own code of practice

9. **Energy Strategy**
   - the Workbook was released November 1990
   - 8,000 Workbooks were mailed to individuals and groups
   - 11 workshops were held in January and February 1991
   - preliminary work has begun on What You Told Us

10. **Demonstration Projects Strategy**
    - the strategy was released October 31, 1990 outlining a two phased plan of action:
      - Phase 1 establishing an awards program and catalogue of demonstration projects
      - Phase 2 developing projects illustrating sustainable development, setting up workshops and establishing educational information programs
    - an independent Demonstration Projects Evaluation Committee has been established
    - the Sustainable Development Award of Excellence Program was established April 1991 (brochures/application forms are available)

11. **Recycling and Waste Management Strategy**
    - a working group has been established to review the report of the Recycling Action Committee and prepare the strategy
    - the report of the Recycling Action Committee has been reviewed and action taken on two points:
      - those recommendations considered appropriate for adoption are being written as policy statements and
      - several significant gaps have been identified and considered for further study

12. **Education Strategy**
    - a working group has been established and is developing a framework for the strategy
    - strategies will be written focusing on the provincial education system; the public sector; the private sector, associations and non-government organizations; and to encourage cooperative efforts and partnerships

13. **Communications Strategy**
    - a two phased strategy has been developed:
      - Phase 1 consists primarily of communications initiatives in support of the activities of the Round Table (the video, the awards brochure etc.)
      - Phase 2 will be based around the public consultations for the Core Document

14. **Public Sector Strategy**
    - a three phased framework for implementation was approved by Cabinet in 1989
    - Public Sector: A Process for Change, which outlines the sustainable development process in Manitoba, was published in November 1990
    - the Manitoba Round Table is preparing their report as called for in phase 1

15. **Natural Lands (Special Places: Protection, Use and Development)**
    - a working group is being established

16. **Environmental Management and Protection - Air Quality**
    - a working group has been established

THE PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS BY THE MANITOBA ROUND TABLE ON ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY

1. **Towards a Sustainable Development Strategy for Manitobans (The Core Document)**
   Includes vision statement, principles and guidelines for sustainable development, and goals for 15 component strategies. Released September 1990.

2. **Core Document Questionnaire**

3. **Workbook on Water**
   Released late 1988. Public consultations held in early 1989.

4. **Workbook on Soil**
   Released early 1989.

5. **What You Told Us: Soil and Water - A Summary of Public Input**
   Contains a summary of the public input from consultations held on the Water and Soils Workbooks. Also includes suggested policies changes as a result of the public input.

6. **Workbook on Forests**
   Released summer 1990.

7. **What You Told Us: Forests - A Summary of Public Input**
   Contains a summary of the public input from consultations held on the Forest Workbook. Also includes suggested policies changes as a result of the public input.

8. **Workbook on Minerals**
   Released February 1991.

9. **Workbook on Energy**
   Released December 1990.

10. **Public Sector: A Process for Change**
    Released February 1990.

11. **Demonstration Projects**
    Released spring 1990.

12. **Development in Harmony with Our Environment**
    A brochure which outlines the mission, goals, objectives and membership of the Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy.

13. **Agenda for Sustainable Development in Manitoba**
    A newsletter published 3 to 4 times a year.

14. **Manitoba's Response to the Federal Green Plan**

15. **Sustainable Development Award of Excellence Program**
    A brochure outlining the categories, eligibility and selection criteria.

16. **A Must Read**
    A bookmark which summarizes the Province's sustainable development belief and principles.

17. **A Message from the Future...2025**
    A video which emphasises that sustainable development is a journey rather than a destination.

18. **Community Choices - A Sustainable Communities Program for Manitoba**
    A description of the program for rural and northern communities.

19. **A Summary of the Proceedings for the First Joint Meeting of the Round Table on Environment and Economy**
    April 27-28, 1990, Winnipeg, Manitoba.